## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

LT Job Printing Office .-- All kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as Pamphlets, Catalogues, Checks. PRINTING, such as Pamphlets, Catalogues, Checks, Cados, Bill Heads, Insurance Policies, Show Bills, Bills of Lading, Circulars, &c. ec. neatly and expeditionsly executed at the Office of The Tribune, 160 Nassaustreet.

n25

To Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at the residences. ces or places of business in the city at an early hour in morning, will please leave their names, or sends the note through the Post Office, at the publication of Nassau street, opposite the Park, Trans, arec week, to be paid to the Carrier.

To Our Carriers complain that some a very few hope—of their subscribers withholds from week to week paltry pittance due them, and subject them to serious barrassments. This should not be: The Garriers life hard one at best, especially at this inclement-season of year; and no gentleman will suffer bis faithful Carrier to embarrassed for the want of a few shillings which he estly owes that Carrier. He will rather pay him up pu tually, and help him to an extra subscriber or two to en courage him to energy and punctuality-these colds bleak SOME THE

Dr Crito's' offer is heartily accepted. He will please leave his favors, as early as 4 P. M., at Burgess's, 3 Ledger, Buildings, Philadelphia. For an interesting sketch of Mr.

Parker's Fifth Sermon for the Times, at Boston, see First Page.
On our Last Page may be found a pretty Song, some interesting extracts from Mad. Trollope's new Book on Italy, and

the Resolutions of Vermont on Slavery The Ball Opening. The Charleston Mercury, the able and frank

chief advocate of Mr. Calhoun's election to the chief advocate of Mr. Calhoun's election to the Presidency, in a recent article on the state and prospects of the party, speaks in the following strain:

"All right!—'No Compromise of principles for the sake of Harmony'—we wish not for a triumph obtained by log-rolling with Protectionists. Let there be no dodging—no sturring of important questions; let the broad banner of 'Free Trade, Low Duties, No Debt, Separation from Banks, Economy. Retrenchment, and Strict Adherence to the Con-

Economy, Retrenchment, and Strict Adherence to the Constitution, be keptfully, broadly spread that he who runstitution, be keptfully, broadly spread, that he who run-ma read—and let whoever will not stand by it in the fac-of friend or foe, or who would yield a jot of the principle, it avows—or mask a word of its honest Democratic avowal of the creed, the whole creed—and nothing but the creeds the party—seek fraternity among the mountebanks who have no avouals for the public eye—and be numbered hence-forth among the Conn." How is this, Mr. VAN BUREN? Have you any

"avowals for the public eye" with regard to Protection? or do you whisper your sentiments in the ears of Southrons alone? How with you, Mr. SILAS WRIGHT? Did-you-mask-nothing of the whole creed,' when you voted for the Tariff, mum bling apologies to your Southern allies which were kept in the back-ground by 'the party' here, while they ostentatiously approved of your vote in favor, by resolution at their State Convention? How with you Mr. Speaker-in-prospect, George R. Da-Vis? You have assured the People of Rensselaer that your party are in favor of a fair Protective Tariff, and your press have reechoed the story. accusing the Whigs of falsehood in asserting the contrary. How with you, most swl-like of officials, the ALBANY ARGUS ? You have said next to nothing pro or con on Protection, but of course have kept up a precious thinking all the time. What think you of having your whole hobbling, shuffling, juggling cabal, 'who have no avowals for the public eye,' "numbered henceforth among Togethe Jagardinan - day the Coons?"

The Exchanges. The Morning Post thinks we do not meet its arguments fairly on this subject; and especially instances its citation that Mr. Appleton, a U. S. Bank Director, once testified that "the late U. S Bank took care to charge the highest rates of exchange which the alternative of transporting specie would admit." Now this statement must have referred to the practice of buying bills of exchanges-in other words, lending money on billcollectable in distant places. That the Bank may have charged the cost of transporting specie on these bills, is very likely, but that, for many o the last years of the National existence of the Bank, any man could procure its bills at par in any State and almost any city of the Union, which bills. if remitted to any other city, would there be worth par, or at most only one quarter of one per cent less than par, this we do know ... For some years the bills of any Branch were received in deposite at par at any other Branch or at the parent Bank and were thus rendered equivalent to specie Thus, if any man in Missouri wanted to pay debt or meet a purchase in Philadelphia, Newark, New-York or Lowell, he had only to procure notes of the U. S. Branch Bank at Sr. Louis or of any other Branch (which it was easy to do.) and remi these, and they would be worth their face in an part of the Country. This is what we call a Uniform Currency or equalized Exchanges what the Nation once had, now bitterly needs, and we veril believe is resolving to have and will have again While it was a great convenience and saving to the People, the operation was attended with no loss t the Bank, which made a profit on its circulation

words. (We have too long been stigmatised 'Aristocrat,' 'Federal,' Coon, etc., to mind hem much.) It mouths over and again the cry-ol 'Monopoly,' Monopolies,' and 'if one house had the monopoly of the business.' But we have never desired any monopoly in the case at Our Post Office has a monopoly of letter-carrying, which is sus: tained by restrictive and penal laws. Our Safet Fund Banks ence had a monopoly of the business of Banking proper, i e the receiving and keeping of Deposites, by virtue (or vice) of the Restraining Act. But we seek no monopoly of the Exchang business for a National Bank, We would give such an institution usual Banking powers for the sake of the benefits they would confer on the country; we would give it the keeping of the Public Moneys (keeping the amount on hand-very small) in consideration of its transferring them to and paying them at any point where the public service might require them without charge; and Reports were made of the transactions with Inwe would bind it, in further recompense of its privileges, to furnish at any Branch, for each there paid to it, bills payable at any other Branch at a mously adopted, upon the subject of slavery, dep-charge not exceeding oxe-fourth or one-half of recating any connection with the voluntary socieone per cent. Then we would leave every man ies that have been formed upon the subject, and to make his transfers through the Bank or without steveloping at length and with great eloquence and the Bank just as his interest, choice or whim should dictate, content with having provided a medium of Currency and Exchanges far better them now exists or can exist in the absence of a Bankany one should provide a better medium, we woul

and had no more dollars to redeem than it issued.

The Post need not think to frighten us with

of currency legislation belongs not at all to our school, but to that of Bentonism.

The Post is afraid Exchanges may be too cheapextend its benevolent anxiety to the Post Office? lines

May not letters also be carried so cheaply as to tempt the public to do itself mischief? It supposes, mistakenly, that the Josephs, Hermanns, and U. S. Bank, crippled themselves by affording Exchange at too low a rate. The real error consisted in buying bills of Exchange—that is, lending money on promises-which were never paid. Exchange and Discounts are very different things, though often the City of New-York, the enclosed sum of one thensand to levy duties for Protection, he forcibly says: blended in one transaction.

The Post endeavors to frighten itself with a horrible picture of the naughty things which a National the object of the writer of which sufficiently appears on the Bank might or would do, but as these are its bare lace of the communication. Although I suppose that the legal title to this money still it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remains with the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the person who transmitted it to me, yet it is remained in the and neither of them ever enjoyed a monopoly of should remain in my hands; the only difficulty with me has Credit, wielded a 'terrific' power, 'reduced the been to whom should I pay it.

I have concluded that it would be the best course to pay it into the public Treasury. aplausibility be made with regard to a National Post deavored to procure by this attempted bribery.

Office than a National Bank. The men who mainly control Banks are the very last in the land to be ferced into the arena of Politics, and the first to slink away from it. A hundred hod-carriers, for

The Evening Post, with all its pretensions o rigid Democracy and its sanctimonious horror of the rule of the few over the many, deliberately approved yesterday and labored to justify the course of the Loco-Foco minority of the Legislature of Tennessee, representing a decided minority of the People, in saying to the majority, "We will not permit an election of two U. S. Senators after the manner uniformly pursued hitherto in this State, through an unbroken series of fifty years; for that would enable you, the majority, to choose Senators who are of the majority; but you shall consent to choose by a concurrent vote such Senators as we shall select, one from each party, or the State shall go unrepresented in the U. S. Senate." This is the course pursued, persisted in by the Post's party in Tennessee, even to the breaking up of a Joint Meeting which majority of each branch had appointed; and this is the course fully endorsed and justified by the Post! There is no 'whited sepulchre' in the land o 'full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness,' as this cheat that vaunts itself 'the Democratic

Georgia .- The contest for a U. S. Senator in the Loco-Foco Legislature of this State is most Parnest: several Caucuses have been held without arriving at any decision. The candidates, at our ast advices, were reduced to M. H. McAllister of Savannah-who, we believe, is a New-Hampshire nan by birth, able, intelligent, and (like most emgrants from New-Hampshire) a very clever fellow, though a Loco-Foco; Hon. and Rev. Walter [. Colquitt, a Methodist preacher, once a Whig and now a Loco-Foco Member of Congress, from Columbus; and Alfred Iverson, also of Columbus. Judge and once at least a candidate for Congress. Iverson and McAllister have always been for Jackson and Van Buren. Colquitt is of course a Calhoun man; we suspect his rivals are for Van Bucen. McAllister will be most sensible and least iltra of the three, and we hope he will be elected; though the fact that he is from the same city with Mr. Berrien, who has four years yet to serve, will operate against him.

The Whig Members of the Legislature have had meeting and very properly resolved not to medlle in the selection of Senator, by assisting a minority of opponents to overbear a majority, but to name a true, consistent Whig, and cast their votes for him. Charles J. Jenkins of Augusta is their

- Mr. Smith of Bibb County (Loce) has submitted to the House a plan for dividing the State into Congressional Districts, which, though as Loco-Boco as can be, will not be objected to by the Whigs if " the party' choose to sustain it. If hey determine not to District the State, we presume it will be Districted by Congress at the approaching Session.

We saw yesterday a private letter from a Loco-Foco in Kentucky, boasting that his party, by fanning a local jealousy in that State, would be ble to defeat the re-election of JOHN J. CRITTEN-DEN and send an 'Anti-Clay Whig' to the U.S. Senate. The 'Anti-Clay' is impossible, but we perceive that Loco-Focoism is determined to set pa shout of triumph if any body but Mr. Crittenlen should be elected. The fact that Messrs. Crit-Fenden and Morehead, the present Senators, both ive in Frankforn is made the ground of opposition o Mr. C.'s re-election, as it is claimed that one Senator should come from the South of Green River. We believe that, after HENRY CLAY, no Kentuckian enjoys so much of the admiration and confidence of the Whigs of the Union as John J. Crittenden, though that State has given many beloved and honored Statesmen to the National Councils.

Edward Brooks, the Whig Collector of Customs at Detroit, has turned out MATTHEW Gooding, one of his Inspectors, for voting the Whig ticket at the late Election, contrary to the wishes and interests of Capt. Tyler. It is a good Meal like this all over. Mr. Brooks will yet bitterly tue the day that any number of pieces of silver in-luced him to sink so low in treachery and dis-

Gen. JONATHAN H. JACOCKS (Whig) has been elected to the Senate of North Carolina from the Pasquatauk District, in place of Hen. Wm. B. Shepherd, resigned. He had two opponents, a Whig and-a Loco. A Whig has likewise been ected to the House from Richmond County.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS .- The Society of

Friends recently held their Annual General Meetang at Baltimore. It is said to have been the largest meeting of the kind that has been held for many years, and the proceedings were of the most harmonious and gratifying character. Satisfactory dian nations, the improvement in their condition, S.c. An address was presented and almost unani-mously adopted, upon the subject of slavery, depleveloping at length and with great eloquence and beauty the simple doctrines of peace and good will upon which the society rely for usefulness and power. They deeply regret the existence of tion that Dr. Lowry, the president of our bank, layery and fervently desire the speedy destruction any one should provide a better medium, we would have every man free to avail himself of it, with nothing to prevent him.

The broker-tax, bank-agency expulsion, small—that sort and perhaps bloodshed. As a religious society, and perhaps bloodshed. As a religious society, and perhaps bloodshed to be a religious society, and perhaps bloodshed. Abolitionists they think calculated only to increase the enormity of the evil and to provoke to violence deal of mischief." they wish nothing whatever to do with their move-ments.

Pease, the Candy man, publishes a poem an apprehension which we do not share. Why not attributed to Campbell. It should contain sweet alone has sold fifty-three thousand copies of his furniture was destroyed. Of the loss some \$2,300

Extraordinary Documents.

nany days since: LETTER FROM THE SHERIPP.

November 28, 1342 Sir: I wish you to deposit with the Common Council of Phoenix Bank. These bills were sent to me enclosed in the

letter signed W. W., which I received on the 17th instant, Although I suppose that the legal title to this money still

public liberties, nor did, any of the absurd things which wer the distempered vision of the Post. We the Gity for the heavy expenses to which it has been subwhink most of these assertions could with far more jected on account of the proceedings against the in lividual now deceased, whose escape some misjudging friend en-

> money from me, I expect and will no doubt find in the City, under the circumstances under which I deposit it, a sufficient and ready indemnity.
>
> It will, perhaps, not be improper for me to add, in con-

Political efficiency, are worth a thousand of them templation of many attacks that have been made on me in relation to my official conduct, in the case of John C. Colt. in which I am not conscious of any illegal or dishonest coaduct, on my part, that the fact of my having received the money enclosed was immediately after its receipt communicated to the under Sheriff and very shortly afterwards to a gentleman holding a judicial station, in whose judgement and disinterestedness I had confidence. He concurs with me in the disposition of money which I now beg leave to make through your hands.

> I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, To the President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of

> The Enclosed Letter. Should you do what is herein requested, another sum exactly equal to that now enclosed, shall be sent to you on Friday, 18th Nov. 1842. The undersigned has no acquaintance with Colt nor with any of his relations or friends, Pure benevolence and humanity have induced the under igned to offer you the enclosed sum on the condition that a deeline and positively refuse to hang Colt. This you can conscienciously do on the score of humanity, and that we have no right to take the life of a fellow-creature; on the score that two of the jury who tried him were at first of pinion that it was only manslaughter; on the score that e Chancellor ought to have granted a writ of Error to the Court of Errors, (the Senate); on the score of an improper blas; nay, a violent prejudice having in the outset been created by the large and small papers of the city against im; on the score that the true republican doctrine is not to hang but to imprison for life for capital cases; on the core that in all human probability the law enacting hanging for any offence will this winter be repealed; on the segre that Governor Bouck will, as he has declared, pardon Colt-Governor Bouck's opinions being well ascertained

> There are many reasons which, in the haste of the moent, the undersigned is unable to write; but, sir, come out ke Gen. Jackson : take upon yourself the responsibilitynstrue the laws and your duty as you understand them, and refuse to hang Colt. You will thereby lay up for your elf in future life the pleasing reflection of having saved from destruction a human being, unjustly condemned, and receive the thanks and blessings of Colt's relatives and ends, and meet the full approbation and entire approval of the whole of the Bar, of the Vice Chancellor, and of the Judges. If you take the step recommended, you will receive the applause of the people, and of the Party, and of ver of the prisoner.

> The papers were referred to the Committee charged with the investigation of the origin of the fire in the cupola of the City Prison.

DR. SMITH'S LECTURES ON GEOLOGY .- We took pleasure in correcting, a few days since, the paragraph in our report of Dr. Smith's First Lecture, which drew forth the severe strictures of 'LAICUS,' published in our paper of the 17th inst. We have since seen a letter addressed to Dr. SMITH by TAYLER LEWIS, Esq., the writer of Laicus,' in which he states that his article was entirely grounded on our report; but being now convinced that the speaker's meaning and arguin which the strictures were written, he does not hesitate to express his conviction of the injustice of the charges made against the Doctor.

Prof. Lewis affirms that he wrote to review sentiments which he deemed false and dangerous, without the least intention of wounding the feelings of Dr. Smith or his friends. That it was lone from pure and worthy motives, no one who knows Prof. Lewis can doubt; and this, we are authorized to say, is fully conceded by Dr. Smith.

In confirmation of the above, we add the folowing communication from the Rev. Henry A. Rowland.

Messrs. Editors: The article of Laicus, respecting the Geological Lecture of Dr. Smlth, I have read with surprise is it unbesitatingly charges him with inculcating the sentinents of infidelity, and it introduces several quotations rom the published report of his lecture, upon which it grounds this charge, and accompanies it with an admonition parents to guard their children from all such contamiating influence.

What account was given of the lecture in your paper I do ot know as I have not read the report of it, but I cannot be nistaken in affirming that the lecture is misrepresented. I sat near the speaker, and listened to him with profound atention throughout, without discovering the leaves of infi telity which Laicus charges upon the Lecture as reported. The Doctor did not state, as I understood him, that the acts of Geology contradict the Bible; but they contradict e commonly received interpretation of the Mosaic account the creation. The common notion is, that the Earth had its origin six thousand years ago, and that the material fab. ic was then created; but Geology shows beyond a doubt, that the material fabric of the Earth existed long before the reation of man. The Doctor explicitly declared that this Geological fact does not militate against the truth of the dosaic account, inasmuch as there is room for all the Geongical Phenomena for which he contended, between the at and second verses of the first chapter of Genesis.

"In the beginning, God created the Heavens and the Earth," is the truth affirmed, but Moses does not say that he beginning was six thousand years ago. It may have een sixty thousand, or millions of years ago, and yet it be rue, that in the beginning God created the material fabric of he Earth. The Doctor distinctly braught out this point, and stated, that at whatsoever period the Earth was created it indicated the fact that it came into being through the agency of its Almighty Author. So far from advocating e errors of Spinosa, or of that French Philosopher, who vowed that he bad almost discovered the particular form of Crystalization, which constitutes the Deity, the Doctor adanced nothing, so far as I could perceive, contrary to the

nost orthodox and scriptural views. Not having any acquaintance with the Lecturer, and being profoundly ignorant of his religious sentiments, I ob-served him narrowly in the polats under consideration, and am free to say that I am now as profoundly ignorant of his religious views as betwee, and that there was nothing in this ecture, according to my apprehension of it, inconsistent ith a full belief in the existence and agency of God, and with a full belief in the existence and agency.

the truth and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

CLERICUS.

A New Move .- The St. Louis New Era, of

"We learn from the Fayette Times, of Saturday ast, that at a great Democratic meeting in that place, on Monday previous, 'Col. Benton was formally nominated for the Presidency in 1844. Gov. Reynolds, who had been closeted with Benton at Jefferson for several days, travelled fifty-five miles on horseback for the purpose of being at the cetting was present when the resolution was offered and adopted, and as further evidence of the official character of the proceedings, we will menwas the advocate and author of the resolution." This move is new to us; needs explanation, contains internal evidence of bad faith to Van Buren, but in the end will probably not create a great

a circulation of nearly or quite one hundred thousand copies in this country, though they have been scarcely a fortnight out of Press. Mr. Winchester 'New World' edition, and is still selling.

NORTH CAROLINA .- Gov. Merehead's Message

The following letters were laid before the Com- at the opening of the Legislative Session is before mon Council last evening. We publish them with- us. It is a vigorous and manly State paper, taking out comment, as we should have been glad to do ground very decidedly for a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, and the Distribution of the Public Land proceeds to the States. In confutation of the doctrine which denies to Congress the power

"All agree that duties may be imposed to raise Revenue, but some contend that they can be imposed for no other object. If this latter doctrine e true, then are we shorn of some of the most important prerogatives of a sovereign People-then may we be subjected to the most abject commercial Slavery. If it be admitted that Europe can pour into our country the excessive productions of er pauper labor whenever she chooses, and can exclude her productions from our markets, or taxthem so high as to be ruinous to us, and that we have no power to protect ourselves against the in-flux of the one, or to counteract the oppressive exlusion or heavy exactions of the other-then, indeed, are we in a helpless condition. The avowal of this doctrine is well calculated to invite Foreign Powers, who are so inclined, to forget right, to impose all such tyrannical restrictions upon our commerce as their cupidity may suggest.

Of Repudiation the Governor nobly says:

"The mania for State Banking, and the mad career of Internal Improvement, which seized a number of the States, have involved them in an indebtedness very oppressive, but not hopeless .-American credit and character require that the stain of violated faith should be obliterated by our honest acknowledgement of the debt, and a still more honest effort to pay it. I therefore recommend the passage of resolutions, expressive of the strong interest which this State feels in the full redemption of every pledge of public faith, and of its utter detestation of the abominable doctrine of Repudiation. That State which henestly owes a debt, and has or can command the means of pavment, and refuses to pay because it cannot be compelled to do so, has already bartered Public Henor, and only awaits an increase of price to harter Public Liberty. This recommendation will come with peculiar force from you. North Carolina has been eered for sluggishness and indolence, because she has chosen to guard her Treasury and protect her Honor by avoiding debt and promptly meeting her engagements. She has yielded to others the glory of their magnificent expenditures, and will yield to them all that glory which will arise from a repudiation of their contracts. In the language of one of her noblest sons, 'it is better for her to sleep on in indolence and innocence, than to wake up to infamy and treason.

But when Public Honer is at stake or Public Liberty endangered, she will shake the poppy from her brow; and then, for her high souled patriotism, for her unwavering devotion to the love of Liberty, for her loyalty to the Union, and for her stern integrity, the proudest sister of the Republic may well desire to be her rival."

So on the Rhode Island Question :

"The civil commotion which has lately disturbed the patriotic State of Rhode Island is deeply to be regretted, and its termination in a conflict might have been attended with serious consequences to the other States. Aside, then, from mere sympathy, we cannot be indifferent spectators. Inequality in the right of suffrage is the ground upon which resistance to the constituted authorities and overt acts of rebellion are attempted to be justified. Without passing upon the merits of the issue between the parties in that State, I am constrained to say that there is a spirit too eften manifested in our country to enforce our sunposed rights, or to redress our supposed grievances, by appeals to open resistance, rather than to law, to reason, and to a returning sense of justice. It is not every grievance under which a people may labor that justifies a resort to force for redress: nor is it to be believed that in any portion of our country, in this enlightened age, will a course of policy be persisted in that is grossly unjust and oppressive. The steady appeal to right and to reason is sure, in due time, to procure the appropriate remedy. The example of our own State in her steady efforts to reform her representations by appeals to the justice of her claims, and the suc cess which eventually crowned those efforts, is proof of the wisdom of that policy. I therefore deem it the duty of all friends of social order to rebuke, on all occasions, that spirit which is ever ready to light the torch of civil discord and revel in the blood of a brother.'

Gov. M. recommends the chartering of a Company to construct a Railroad from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to Welden, the point where the Portsmouth and Roanoke and Raleigh and Wilmington Railroads meet, thus connecting Ruleigh and the heart of the State with Wilmington, its chief port, by Railroad. Then he proposes a Turnpike to be constructed by a Company, from Raleigh westward, by pieces, reaching ultimately to Waynesburg, at least. He thinks the western part of the State should somehow be provided with Banking facilities, and that Congress should be pressed to open Roanoke Inlet and a water communication between Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harber .-These works would save great numbers of vessels from all ports of the Union now annually wrecked on the Carolina coast, especially about Cape Hatteras. He proposes also that the State connect Lumber River with Cape Fear, by a Canal of no

great length or cost. -Two years ago, when the Whig party regained power in the Legislature of North Carolina, t found Loco-Focos enjoying office as Clerks, &c. and kept them there. Now Loco-Focoism has the ascendancy, and every Whig is swept out-by the votes of Members, too, who represent Whig Coun-

The National Clay Club of Philadelphia have fitted up a FREE READING ROOM, to which all citizens are invited. That is the right way. Why have we not such a Reading Room in this City, and in all our Cities and Villages? A few scores or hundreds might establish one, at no greater cost than they now pay for similar objects, and there our young men and old could meet constantly to take counsel together, acquire and impart information, and silently prepare for the great conflict approaching. Such a Reading Room should be entirely 'divorced' from any grog-selling apparatus; but the keeper's services and perhaps he rent might be paid by keeping on hand and selling the best Whig documents-Clay's Speeches, Facts bearing on the Tariff question, &c. &c., leaving no positive cost but that of the periodicals on file, which could be defrayed by a voluntary subscription of those using the room, according to their several means. Whigs of New-York, Albany, Troy and other Cities! the season of long evenings and quiet discussion is upon us-shall we not have Free Whig Reading Rooms?

RAILROADS .- The Georgia Central Railroad, though unfinished, is doing a good business. alts receipts were \$14,454 38 between the 1st and the 15th inst.

The Monroe Railroad Georgia, is now in operation from Macon to Griffin, 58 miles, and carries Cotton that distance for \$1 per bale of 400 lbs. The Central Railroad of Michigan is also doing Boz's 'Notes' must have already attained well, having cleared \$70,000 this season. FIRE AT WASHINGTON .- On Saturday last the stable and coach house of J. W. Nve was burned with his carriage and horses. In the upper part of the building was a school room, of which all the

The Temperance Cause,

We rejoice in being able to state, is still advancing in our City. There are now over fifty organized Temperance Societies in our City which hold regular meetings once a week or oftener, and every week numbers its accessions to their ranks by scores if not by hundreds. The interest in the Cause is unflagging, and in many cases stronger than ever. Some of the apostles of Temperance attend meetings nearly every night, and the number of habitual attendants on the various stated Temperance Meetings in our City cannot be less than ten thousand. Three small weekly papers, devoted entirely to the advocacy of Temperance, are now published in our City, and a fourth is soon to be issued. We regret this multiplicity, for we believe two papers might be well supported where four will be barely able to exist. In addition to penny sheet-H. A. Fay and Dr. W. W. Wallace, Editors-has recently been ushered into existence; and we rejoice to hear that it has a fair chance of receiving a support. It is full of the Temperance movements of the day.

. In vesterday's number, in an account of the meeting of the Franklin Society on Saturday evening, we find the following notice of the remarks of WILLIAM WALLACE of Kentucky-the young Poet whose writings evince so much of the true fire of Genius. He has been a votary and threatened to be a victim of the intoxicating poison; but he has nobly spurned the shackles that were fast enclosing him, and enlisted ardently and actively under the banner of Temperance. The 'News' says of his Speech:

"Young Mr. Wallace covered himself with glory. Many persons in the audience said he was a bright star of promise, superior to the celebrated Marshall himself, both in eloquence and gracefulness of delivery. Peals upon peals of hearty and unanimous applause testified the high gratification of the audience. If Washingtonianism can attract many more such brilliant minds and master spiri's of genius, taste and oratory to its support, it will not take much longer time to dethrone the tyrant alcohol, reform every drunkard, shut up every rum-hole on the earth, and extirpate from the customs of social life the intoxicating cup.' IF SANDY WELSH, one of the most ardent, in-

defatigable, effective and popular apostles of the Cause, gives a Temperance Concert at National Hall, Canal-street, this evening. Tickets only 121 cents. We do hope there will be a generous rally of the friends of Temperance on this occasion. Mr. W. deserves well of them, and we doubt not this evening will show their hearty appreciation of MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- Rev. S.

K. LATHROP, of Boston, a distinguished and eloquent divine, will lecture at the Tabernacle this vening. He comes to us with a high reputation. and has chosen for his subject the Progress and Prospects of Society, a theme affording ample reom for most interesting and valuable discus-ANTHONY L. FROSCH .- It will be seen by refer-

ence to the proceedings in the United States Court, which will be found in another column, that Mr. Frosch has forfeited his recognizances. It will be recollected that this is the individual who practised such frequent and extensive frauds upon our Custom-House in the importation of French goods. It is supposed by some that he has gone to Europe, by others to Canada.

THE AMERICAN ECLECTIC .- It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this excellent periodical has become united with Littell's Museum, a well known and highly popular Magazine, made up of selections from Foreign Literature. The work will now be issued in monthly numbers of 144 pages each, and will, we are confident, prove one of the best and most acceptable periodical publications of the day.

IF Mrs. FARNHAM, as will be seen by a notice in our columns, proposes to repeat her course of Lectures to Women at Concert Hall, commencing with a free Introductory on Friday of this week. We are happy to hear that the success which has attended her first effort in a city of strangers is sufficient to justify a repetition.

Mr. MOONEY delivers his third Lecture on Irish History this evening at Concert Hall .-Those that have preceded it have been received with distinguished favor.

Mr. Somerville Pinckney, of Annapolis, Md. who recently disappeared, has returned to his residence in a state of delirium; medical treatment, however, has nearly restored him.

The railroad cars between this city and Philadelphia ran off the track on Sunday evening near Bordentown. The train was detained but no injury was done.

CP A man named John Chetister, in Danville County, Pa. recently committed suicide by hang-

The Boston Atlas says that a burlesque on DICKENS's Notes on America, entitled 'English Notes,' will soon be published.

TROBERT SMITH, Esq., a respected citizen of Baltimore, died on Saturday last.

LATE FROM FLORIDA .- The U. S. steamer Col. Harney, arrived yesterday from Palatka. We learn that Gen. Worth had arrived at Tampa Bay, and all remained quiet there. A party of Creeks had come in at Tampa, believed to be about one half of all that portion of the tribe now remaining out. The remainder of the Creeks had also promised to come in soon and were daily expected .-Though many people have doubted whether the Florida war would ever end; we think the gallant General, now in command, will have the honor of finally closing it. [Savannah Rep. Nov. 22.

EMBASSY FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- A letter has been received in this city from Mazatlan, dated in September, mentioning the arrival at that port of the schooner Shaw, from the Sandwich Islands, bringing passengers Mr. Richards and the King's Secretary, Haalilie, who are bound on a secret mission with all speed to the United Boston Jour.

RIOT AND DEATH AT TONAWANDA.-We learn that a number of boatmen got into a fight yesterday at Tonawanda, during which a laborer named Fisher, residing there, was struck upon the head which caused his death during the night. Nine of the rioters have been arrested and will be examined Buffalo Com. Adver.

LECTURE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN .- The Franklin Society an institution recently organised in Brooklyn, has made provision for a course of Lectures to be delivered weekly in that city in the coming winter. Some of the ab est men in the country have been secured for this purpose, among whom are the Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany; Rev. Mr. Upbam, of Salem, Mass.; and others of equal celebrity. It is perhaps to be regretted that the announcement of the Course—which commences on the evening of the first Tuesday of December with an introductory by the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE of Philadelphiacould not have been made earlier; but as the arrangement for making the Lectures public are admirably adapted to give them a prompt and wide notoriety, we hardly think this will be found an obstacle in the way of their success or

FROM MEXICO .- Additional items from Texas state that it is expected Santa Ana will ere long dissolve Congress, if the Constitution they are soon to present should be federal in its principles He is at present absent from Mexico on a plea of ill health. He has granted by decree the privilege of navigating the Rio Grande to Dr. F. Garay brigadier general.

The shock of an earthquake was felt on the 18th ult., at Tetela, a village near the mountains of Puebla. At the same time the Volcano emitted an immense quantity of thick red smoke. N. damage was done.

Loss BY THE Gale. The Kingston Herald of Tuesday states that the St. David, a small steamer plying between Kingston and Montreal, was driven ashore on her downward passage on Friday, ar Howe Island, together with five barges heavily aden with flour. The passengers were brought back by the steamer Prince of Wales.

The steamer Oneida sprung a leak and run ashore on Stoney Point. She was owned at Os. wego, and will prove a complete wreck. Several schooners and barks were slightly injured by the gale on the St. Lawrence below Montreal

FIRES .- On Sunday the boot and shoe store of Mr. J. Hicks, 559 Pearl-street, was entirely da. stroyed by fire. No insurance. The goods in the store of Mr. J. S. Beach, 231 Greenwich-street. were slightly injured the same day, and Mr. Wm Kugler of the Commercial Hotel, 71 Courtlands. street, lost some \$500 from damage by water used in putting out a fire in his building. He was fully insured, however. At about half-past 4 yesterday morning several stables in the rear of a lot in Thompson-street, near Prince, were destroyed and about 5 a fire broke out in the store of J. T. Selby, corner of Broadway and Anthony-street, It was extinguished with slight injury.

MUTINY .- It will be recollected that the late English papers spoke of a party of one hundred and sixty-eight English Mormons being on their way out to this country, with the design of colonizing with Joe Smith at Nauvoe. A letter from Capt. Taylor, the boarding officer at the Balize, gives us the next notice of their whereabouts. Capt. Taylor, in one of his cruizes, on the 14th

nst., at the bar of the N. E. Pass, was bailed by Capt. Pierce, of the ship Henry, on board of which the Mermons were. Capt. T. boarded the ship, when he was informed by Capt. P. that the passengers were then, and had been, in a state of mutiny, from the time they were three days out from Liverpool.

At the request of Capt. Pierce, and on his affidavit, Capt. Taylor made prisoners of the Rev. John Snyder and two others, whom Pierce pointed out as the ringleaders. Capt. Taylor took the prisoners ashore with him. They have been since brought up to the city by the towboat Swan. [N. O. Pic. 17th.

By the Virginia Autoinette we have Vera Cruz papers to the 6th instant, and have news from Campeachy. A letter received here from Capt. Clifford, of the bark Ann Louisa, dated November 3d, at Seiva, (18 miles south of Campeachy,) states that the expedition arrived at that place in 12 days from Vera Cruz, on the 1st, and anded 2000 men without the least opposition, and the force was on the march for Campeachy. Capt. Clifford says he had 500 men on board his vessel, and for the service was to have \$4,000 for 24 days. He says he became rather sick of such business, and had determined to change the name of his vessel to Lousy Ann. [N. O. Bulletin, 18th Nov.

SERVILE INSURRECTION .- We learn from the clerk of the steamer Mississouri, that considerable excitement prevails in the neighboring parishes of Cencordia, Madison, and Carroll, in consequence of the discovery of a contemplated rising of the negroes. It appears that there are now in the swamps of that region about 300 runaway negroes pelonging to the parishes named, all of whom, it is presumed, are armed. Some fifteen or twenty negroes have been arrested and examined, and from the facts elicited on the examination, it is believed that an insurrection was contemplated about Christmas. The plot seems to have been extensive, embracing in its operations negroes from nearly every plantation in the three parishes. [N. O. Tropic.

THE LYNCH MURDER IN ALABAMA.-The Hartford Review of Saturday states, on the auhority of a letter from the scene of the tragedy, that warrants have been issued for the arrest of all the parties concerned in the hanging of George W. Lore, and that the Sheriff has orders to raise a sufficient force to ensure their capture. The letter also says that one of the Mitchells, who were the accusers of Mr. Lore, is very strongly suspected of the murder of Blake, for which Lore was three times tried.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY .- On Wednesday last, as a couple of Irish boys were tending cows at East Cambridge, on the road lined with woods leading to the Colleges, the dogs with them in pawing the ground dug up what turned out to be a silver dollar. The curiosity of the boys having been excited by this, they went to work digging into the ground, and came to a box containing one hundred and sixty-one Spanish milled dollars, with a parcel of bills, which were so crumbled and moulded that they could hardly be handled. It appeared from inspection that they were issued over twenty years ago. At a short distance from the spot where the dog pawed up this treasure, stands a tree upon which is carved the name of Michael Martin, who was hung some twenty years since at Lechmere Point, now East Cambridge, for highway robbery. We merely state the facts, leaving the reader to make his own comments and in-Boston Journal.

GALE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- By the arrival at this port of the ship Montgomery, from Manilla via St. Helena, Sept. 23, we learn that an English sloop-of-war from the Cape of Good Hope at St. Helena communicated information of a severe gale on the 7th of September, during which several British vessels were wrecked; and also that the ship Fairfield, of Boston, went ashore at Table Bay, and was a wreck. [Boston. Eve Jour.

The December Number of the American Laborer will be ready for delivery on Thursday morning: CONTENTS. norning: CONTENTS.

1. Brief Editorials; 2. The Effect of the Tariff, (Editorials)

rtal); 3. Distress in Great Britain, (Editorial); 4th, Union of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, &c ; 5th, Effect of the Tariff, Hemp, American Sheet Iron, &c; 6th, Protection the Cause of Ealightened Philanthropy, by H. Greeley, (in reply to Hon. Gerrit Smith); 7, Speech of Mr. Hudson, of Mass on the Policy of Protection; 8, An Argument fr. Free Trade, by S. G. Arnold; 9, Remarks on Free Trade (A Reply to the foregoing,) by H. Greeley; 10, The Duty on Wool, by Hon. H. Everett; 11, The Sugar Culture; 12, Steam Navigation, Hints to Farmers; 13, Household Products; 14, Commercial Intercourse with Great Britain; 15, Antiquity of the Earth; 16, Six Hostile Tariffs in Ten

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